Performance of Tertiary Education Organisations
Education Performance Indicators (new methodologies)
University of Canterbury: 2015 Reporting Year

Content of this report

1. 2015 Rates for the four educational performance indicators showing the new methodologies
This report provides the 2015 rates for the educational performance indicators (EPIs) for University of Canterbury:
- · first year retention rate (new methodology)
- · cohort-based qualification completion rate (new methodology)
- · course completion rate (existing methodology)
- · progression rate (existing methodology).

The new methodologies provide a more meaningful reflection of a tertiary education organisation's performance. Unlike the EFTS-weighted qualification completion rate, the cohort-based measure tracks individual enrolments in qualifications and is not susceptible to rate changes due to external factors such as fluctuations in enrolment patterns or counting multiple completions for the same learning (e.g., through embedded qualifications). The methodology and rules for calculating the cohort-based qualification completion and the first year retention rates can be found here.

The rules and methodologies for the course completion rate and the progression rate have not changed. However, this report uses different grouped register levels than in previous reports to align with the groupings for the new cohort-based qualification completion and first year retention rates.

Note that the overall cohort-based qualification completion rate can be impacted by the proportion of part-time students at a provider. The rate may also not include completions where learners are enrolled in longer qualifications and does not reflect when learners transfer to another TEO before completing a qualification.

Note the new cohort-based qualification completion rate and first year retention rate counts enrolments for all funding sources while the course completion and progression rates only include student achievement component funded enrolments.

2. Supplemental information for cohort-based qualification completion and first year retention rates
The report also includes supplemental information to support the cohort-based qualification completion rate and first year retention rates:
- · Information comparing the relative ranking of a TEO within its sub sector when using the existing and new methodologies for the qualification completion and retention rates
- · Because of significant differences in how part-time students engage in and complete qualifications we show the volume and proportion of part-time versus full-time learners
- · Because students may change their course of study part-way through we show:
  - o For qualification completions – when students complete or progress to a lower or higher level qualification without completing a qualification at the same level that they initially enrolled in
  - o For 1st year retention - When students complete a qualification or progress to a lower or higher level qualification without being retained at the same level after the year they enter the cohort

Cohort-Based Qualification Completion Rate

This measures the number of learners out of a starting cohort who complete a qualification at the same level after a given time-frame. The rate includes, based on level of study, learners who started in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

All learners

Overall	University of Canterbury	60%
	All universities	62%
	All TEOs	64%
Level 8 to 10 2010 starting cohort 6 year: completions up to 2015	University of Canterbury	67%
	All universities	71%
	All TEOs	67%
Level 7 degree 2010 starting cohort 6 year: completions up to 2015	University of Canterbury	57%
	All universities	62%
	All TEOs	58%
Level 4 to 7 (non degree) 2012 starting cohort 4 year: completions up to 2015	University of Canterbury	59%
	All universities	45%
	All TEOs	70%
Level 1 to 3 2014 starting cohort 2 year: completions up to 2015	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	32%
	All TEOs	60%

Overall TEO cohort-based qualification completion rate

60%

	Number of learners	Completion Rate
Full-time	5,506	64%
Part-time	1,217	43%

Full-time learners

Overall	64%
Level 8 to 10	71%
Level 7 degree	61%
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	61%
Level 1 to 3	n/a

Part-time learners

Overall	43%
Level 8 to 10	53%
Level 7 degree	36%
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	49%
Level 1 to 3	n/a

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First Year Retention Rate

This rate measures, for longer qualifications, how many learners re-enrolled at the same level in the year after they enter the cohort.

First year retention rates of 2014 starting cohort by levels

Overall	University of Canterbury	76%
	All universities	76%
	All TEOs	60%
Level 8 to 10	University of Canterbury	77%
	All universities	75%
	All TEOs	74%
Level 7 degree	University of Canterbury	76%
	All universities	77%
	All TEOs	73%
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	59%
	All TEOs	49%

Overall TEO first year retention rate

76%

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EFTS-Weighted Course Completion Rate

This measure shows the proportion of Student Achievement Component funded courses that are successfully completed.

Note: The methodology for the EFTS-weighted course completion rate has not changed, however the rates are presented using different register groups from those used in the current report.

By level of study

Overall	University of Canterbury	87%
	All universities	86%
	All TEOs	83%
Level 8 to 10	University of Canterbury	92%
	All universities	93%
	All TEOs	88%
Level 7 degree	University of Canterbury	85%
	All universities	86%
	All TEOs	87%
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	University of Canterbury	72%
	All universities	77%
	All TEOs	82%
Level 1 to 3	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	79%
	All TEOs	79%

Overall TEO EFTS-weighted course completion rate

87%

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Student Progression to Higher Level Study

This measure shows the proportion of students in a given year who progress to study at a higher level after completing a Level 1 to 4 Student Achievement Component funded qualification.
Note: The methodology for the EFTS weighted course completion rate has not changed.

By level of study progressing from

Level	Organisation	Rate
Overall	University of Canterbury	89%
	All universities	82%
	All TEOs	28%
Level 4	University of Canterbury	89%
	All universities	82%
	All TEOs	23%
Level 3	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	23%
	All TEOs	26%
Level 2	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	36%
	All TEOs	52%
Level 1	University of Canterbury	n/a
	All universities	75%
	All TEOs	52%

Overall TEO progression rate

89%

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Relative Results Across Educational Performance Indicators

Cohort-based qualification completion
This measures the number of learners out of a starting cohort who successfully complete at the same level after a given time-frame.

	Name	Rate
	University subsector median	62%
	All of sector median	64%
1	University of Otago	70%
2	University of Auckland	69%
3	University of Waikato	67%
4	Victoria University of Wellington	64%
5	University of Canterbury	60%
6	Auckland University of Technology	57%
7	Lincoln University	46%
8	Massey University	45%

First year retention rate
This rate measures, for longer qualifications, how many learners re-enrolled in the same level in the year after they enter the cohort.

	Name	Rate
	University subsector median	76%
	All of sector median	60%
1	University of Auckland	82%
2	University of Otago	82%
3	Auckland University of Technology	78%
4	Victoria University of Wellington	77%
5	University of Canterbury	76%
6	Lincoln University	76%
7	University of Waikato	74%
8	Massey University	68%

EFTS-weighted course completion
This measure shows the proportion of Student Achievement Component funded courses that are successfully completed.

	Name	Rate
	University subsector median	86%
	All of sector median	83%
1	University of Otago	89%
2	University of Auckland	88%
3	Victoria University of Wellington	88%
4	University of Canterbury	87%
5	Auckland University of Technology	85%
6	Lincoln University	84%
7	University of Waikato	84%
8	Massey University	82%

Student progression to higher levels of study
This measure shows the proportion of students in a given year who progress to study at a higher level after completing a Level 1 to 4 Student Achievement Component funded qualification.

	Name	Rate
	University subsector median	82%
	All of sector median	28%
1	University of Otago	95%
2	University of Auckland	92%
3	University of Canterbury	89%
4	Auckland University of Technology	87%
5	Massey University	76%
6	University of Waikato	50%
6	Victoria University of Wellington	50%
8	Lincoln University	28%

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Supplemental and Comparative Information
Cohort-based Qualification Completion and First Year Retention Rates

The following tables and graphs provide supplemental information on the cohort-based qualification completion rate and the first year retention rate, and should support a fuller understanding of these two rates.

Cohort-Based Qualification Completion Rate

Part-time vs full-time study and completions/progressions to lower or higher levels

The following table shows the volume of part-time versus full-time learners studying at different register levels. It also shows when learners have completed a lower-level or higher-level qualification from which they originally started.

		Number of learners in starting cohort			Qualification completion	Other qualification completion		Non-completion progression	
						Higher level	Lower level	Higher level	Lower level
Cohort	Starting cohort year	Full-time	Part-time	All	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Level 1 to 3	2014								
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	2012	287	57	344	59%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Level 7 degree	2010	3,529	684	4,213	57%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Level 8 to 10	2010	1,690	476	2,166	67%	2%	4%	0%	0%

Qualification completion: This measures how many learners in a cohort successfully complete at the same level.
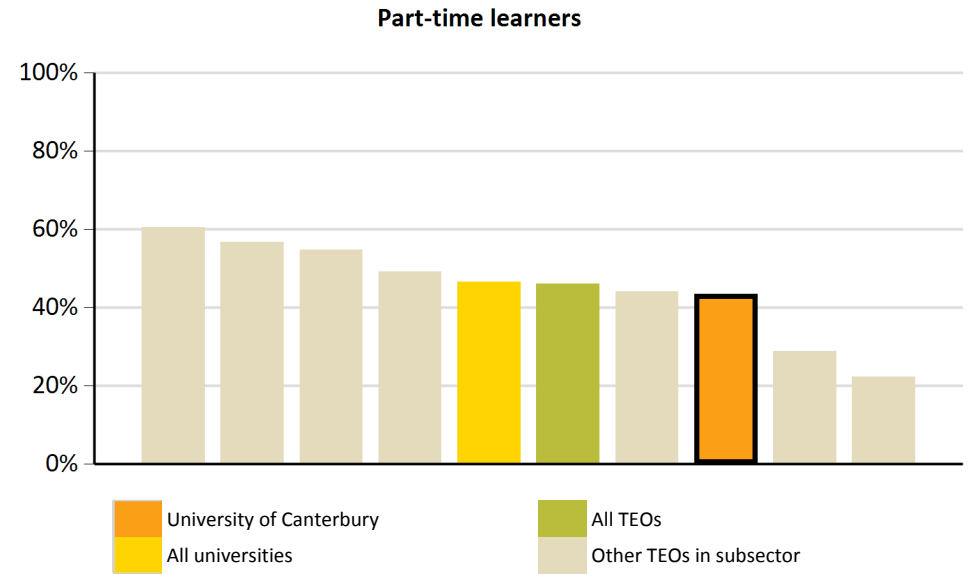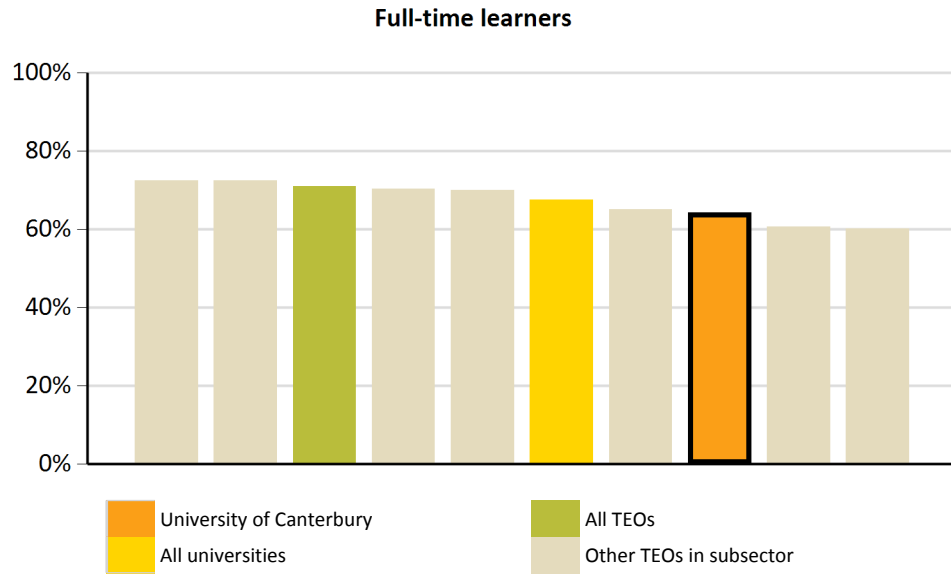**Qualification completion at other levels:** This measures how many learners in a cohort, who have not completed a qualification as part of the cohort but have completed a qualification at a higher or lower level.
Non-completion progression: This measures how many learners in the cohort progress to a higher or lower level without having completed a qualification at the level they started.

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TEO Comparison vs. Sub-sector: Cohort-Based Qualification Completion Rates for Full-time and Part-time Learners

Full-time learners

Part-time learners

Legend:
- University of Canterbury (orange)
- All universities (yellow)
- All TEOs (olive green)
- Other TEOs in subsector (beige)

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Comparing Relative Rankings: EFTS-Weighted Qualification Completion Rate vs. Cohort-Based Qualification Completion Rate

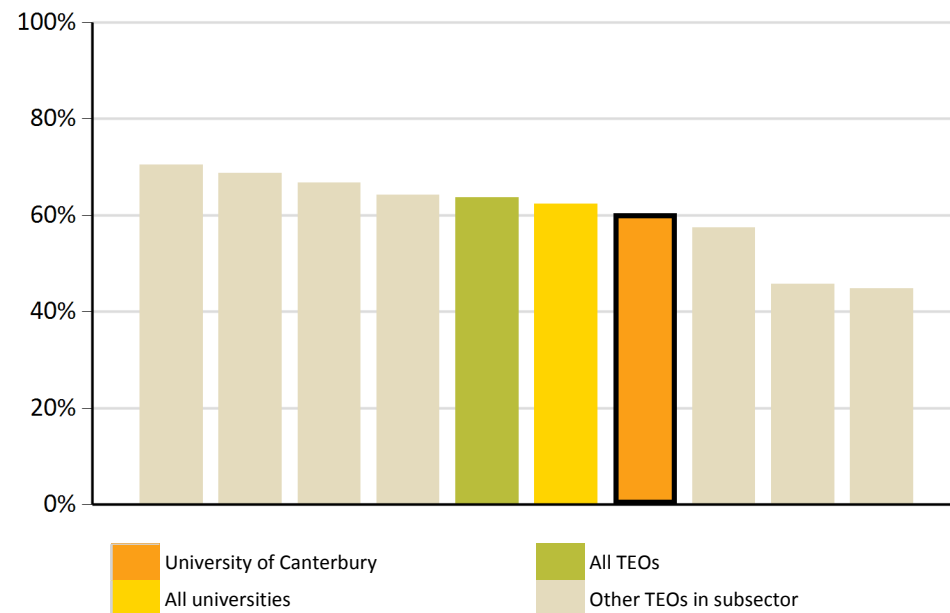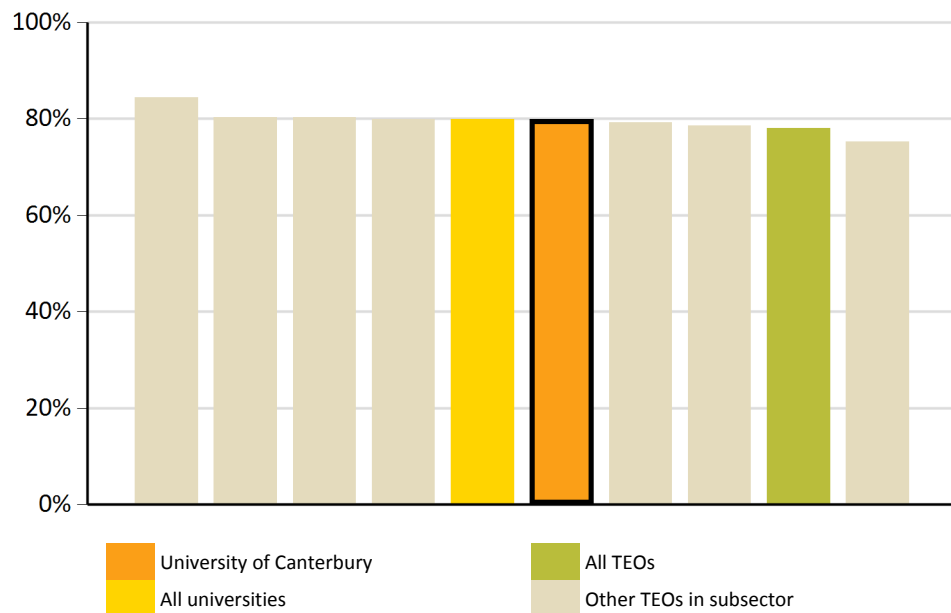**EFTS-weighted qualification completion rate (original)**

Student achievement component provision only

The measures the number of qualifications completed at each TEO, weighted by the 'size' of the qualification, divided by the total number of EFTS delivered for the total course enrolments in a given year.

Cohort-based qualification completion rate (new)

This measures the number of learners out of a starting cohort who successfully complete at the same level after a given time-frame.

In contrast to the EFTS-weighted qualification completion rate, the cohort-based measure counts unique individuals and is not susceptible to rate changes due to external factors such as fluctuations in enrolment patterns or artificially increased rates through counting multiple completions (e.g., through embedded qualifications).

Legend:
- University of Canterbury
- All universities
- All TEOs
- Other TEOs in subsector

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First Year Retention Rate

The following table provides supplemental information on the first year retention rate, and should support a fuller understanding of these rates.

Cohort	Starting cohort year	Cohort Total number	First year retention Rate	Completion Rate	Progression Higher level	Lower level
Level 4 to 7 (non degree)	2014					
Level 7 degree	2014	2,260	76%	2%	1%	0%
Level 8 to 10	2014	1,524	77%	3%	0%	4%

First year retention rate: This rate measures, for longer qualifications, how many learners from the starting cohort are retained in study in the year following the year they enter the cohort.
Completion: This measures how many learners have not been retained because they completed the qualification.
Progression: This measures how many learners who have not been retained but have progressed to either a higher or lower level.
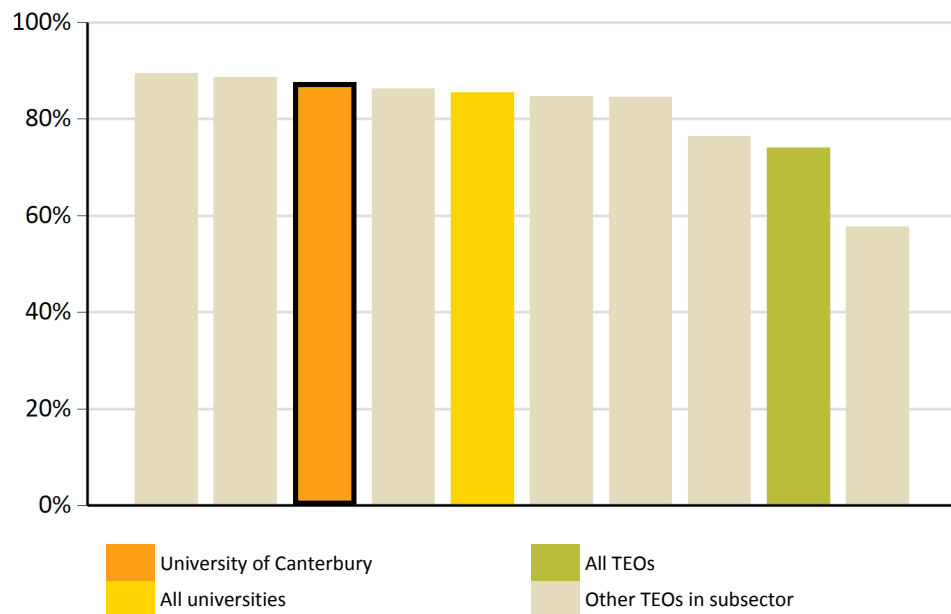
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Comparing Relative Rankings: Student Retention Rate vs. First Year Retention Rate
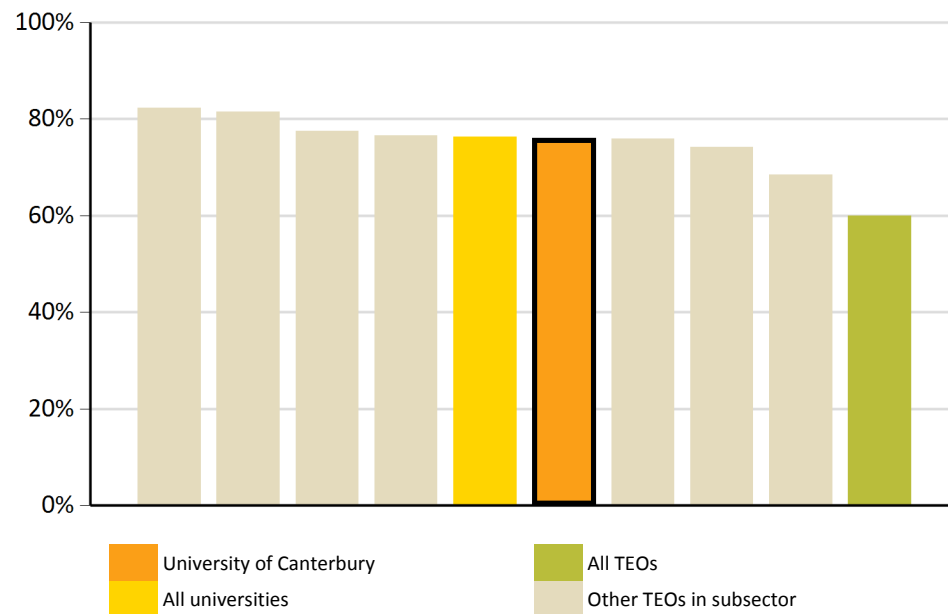
Student retention rate (original)
This measure shows the proportion of students in a given year that complete a qualification or re-enrol at the same tertiary education organisation in the following year.

First year retention rate (new)
This rate measures, for longer qualifications, how many learners re-enrolled in the same level in the year after they enter the cohort.

Legend:
- University of Canterbury
- All universities
- All TEOs
- Other TEOs in subsector

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